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#### Hutin, Morgan and Caro.

The first great incarnate obstacle to an American canal by the superior route from ocean to ocean was Monsieur HUTIN, the eminently obstructive president of the French company owning the franchise, the plant and the partial engineering results accomplished between Colon and Panama.

Monsieur HUTIN insisted on demanding nearly three times the sum fixed by our own Isthmian Canal Commission as a just and reasonable valuation of what the Frenchmen had to sell. Monsieur HUTIN'S foolish little barrier to worldprogress did not endure long. His constituents, the New Panama shareholders, arose in wrath and in common sense and bowled him over. The price was put at our own figure. The Frenchmen have adhered loyally to the position they took when Bo replaced HUTIN.

The second obstacle was the Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN of Alabama. He set out in the United States Senate to defeat the treaty with Colombia and to send the canal project back to the inferior, or Nicaragua, route, which had become almost a mania with him.

Mr. Morgan contended mightily, but in vain. Common sense and logical perception of the opportunity, this time not at Paris, but at Washington, prevailed and overcame the second line of ob-

Number Three has arisen in another part of the world, namely, at Bogota, where a formidable successor to Monsicur Hutin and Mr. Morgan was, perhaps, least of all to be expected. The name of the third incarnation of foolish resistance to Manifest Destiny is MIGUEL ANTONIO CARO. He is a former President of the Colombian Republic. He typifies and to a great extent marshals and leads the local Colombian elements, which, for reasons of theory, avarice or practical politics would like either to reject the treaty outright or to block the Panama canal on present lines of progress just as effectually by amending the treaty before acceptance.

Whether Senor Caro will succeed where Monsieur HUTIN and Mr. MOBGAN so illustriously failed, remains to be seen. News from Bogota is meagre and conflicting. It is alternately reassuring and unsatisfactory to those who hope for the overthrow of the last obstacle to the speedy completion of the interoceanic waterway.

which was done by neither Monsieur HUTIN at Paris nor Mr. MORGAN at Washington, his veto will not be final.

Manifest Destiny will still have a word to say. In lack of another method of expression, it may be that the last word will come in the form of an international application of the principle of eminent domain to a case where the world's interests and the progress of civilization are held up for plunder by local greed.

# Goose and Gander.

In different parts of Tennessee recently two white men killed two negroes. One killer was released on bail of \$1,500. The other was acquitted on the ground of self-defence.

The courts and the jury may be supposed to have done justice according to the law and the facts. We are not censuring them or Tennessee. But the cases suggest an obvious inquiry. If these two negroes had killed two white men under the same circumstances, provocation and justification, would there have been any preliminary hearing in the one case or any trial before a jury in the other? Would they not have been put out of the way, on suspicion, on the ground that they were negroes?

Even if due process of law had been followed, would negroes charged with homicide be likely to fare as well in the courts as these white defendants did?

As between the higher and the inferior, pride of race is something not to be argued with. It is an indomitable

## instinct. But noblesse oblige. What Firemen Are For.

It would not appear to require much perception or reflection to determine what are the principal objects for which a great municipality like the city of New York maintains a large Fire Department at an annual expense amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. These purposes manifestly are, first, the saving of human life and, secondly, the saving of property. Of the two functions of firemen that of saving human life is obviously the more important. At the burning of a great building, if the alternative presented itself whether the life of an inmate should be saved at the sacrifice of a million dollars' worth of of property should be saved at the sacrifice of that life no one can doubt that it would be the duty of the firemen

to save the life and let the property go. It follows that when firemen are summoned to a fire the chief incentive which moves them to haste should be-and we perhaps, that Western civilization does assume that it is-the desire to succor human beings whose lives may be endangered by the flames. The law, therefore, is right in helping them on their way by giving their engines a preference over vehicles generally in their passage for the barrel organ and the blaring through the streets. Such legislation gramophone. is based on the idea that the ordinary

forego his usual rights to the use of the highway in the presence of peculiar peril which demands immediate access on the part of the life savers to the place of danger.

But the stringent necessity of getting to a fire quickly in order to render efficient service should not blind the officers of our Fire Department to the main purpose to be attained in getting there at all. It is not worth while to kill two men-or even one-in order to arrive at the scene at once for the sake of saving one man after you arrive. If you are driving a team which is hauling a long fire truck, or if you are in charge of the brake on the truck and able to control its movements, you are not justified, by anything which the imagination may picture as to the possible consequence of the fire which has called you, in carelessly turning a street corner so suddenly and with so little warning as to crush and kill a man or two on the sidewalk and grievously wound and maim half a dozen other persons. The end in view does not call for such a present and certain sacrifice.

These observations are suggested by the recent accident in this city where fatal injury resulted to peaceable persons upon the sidewalk solely by reason of the haste of firemen to get to a fire. We do not assert that there was negligence in this particular case. The accident may have been inevitable or excusable; but ment authorities to ascertain whether within the past few years a good many casualties have occurred in consequence of what has seemed to be reckless driving to fires-the sufferers often being firemen themselves. What we want to other hands. impress upon the fire officials is the importance of ever keeping in mind the purpose, as we have pointed out, is the saving of human life, and firemen should be just as careful not to imperil human life on their way to a fire as they are to save human life from peril after they reach a burning dwelling house. It is a noble act to rescue some poor, weak woman from the threatening flames, but if you crush the life out of some other poor weak woman in the street on your

assess the precise gain to humanity. We cannot advise the firemen always to make haste slowly; but we do say, three minutes. always go slow enough to prevent your life-saving machinery from being transformed into an agency of death.

## Hogg and the Texas Farmers.

The Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG i the longest anti-monopolist and largest monopolist in Texas. Like JoB, he has washed his feet with butter and the rock has poured out rivers of oil for him. A man of syndicates and corporations, he knows the value of combination and he wants the Lone Star farmers to make "Everybody else has organized," he says, and now the farmers must; and when they do "organize for social, intellectual, financial and political purposes, a general howl will be heard from the wolves in the brush."

Apparently the heaven-kissing Texan yearns for the resuscitation of our old friend, the Farmers' Alliance, the father of Populism and stepfather of Bryan-But the new Farmers' Alliance would be a trust, with all the moder does, in fact, accomplish at Bogota that | improvements. One of its objects would be "to prevent the further consolidation of railroads."

> There you are again. Form a farmers' trust, a "good" trust, for the sake of whacking railroad trusts, which are of necessity "wicked and criminal" trusts. If farmers combine, the combination is laudable. If other capitalists combine, the combination is against public policy. Texas Legislatures have made antitrust laws exempting farmers and laborers from their operations, but the courts have been unable to see that it makes any difference whose bull is gored. Mr. Hogo is still true to the principle that trusts are all right so long as they are in the hands of his friends, of the right people. It is a very comforting theory, no doubt, but those who hold it and have trusts of their own are not in a good position to attack other trusts.

The Collapse of Etiquette in Japan. We have heard a good deal lately about the end-seat hog, and it seems to have been assumed by his critics that he is essentially a domestic product. From Broadway to Tokio is a long way, however, and, following the advent of the railroad and the cable car, he has now appeared in the land of the Mikado.

"I have frequently noticed," writes Mr. SYDNEY L. GULICK of the American Missionary Board, in a study of the social and psychic evolution of the Japanese, " that in railway cars the first comers monopolize the seats, and the later ones receive not the slightest notice, being often compelled to stand for an moving there would be abundant room for all. I have noticed this so often that I cannot think it an exceptional occurrence.

Dismal news this, of those gentle little vellow men and women whom that Apostle of the Saccharine, Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, has described as having the nature of birds and butterflies rather than human beings. Japan has almost invariably been pictured by the traveller as the very home of ceremonial politeness. Little MIMOSA SAN flops to her knees and bumps her forehead on the threshold as she begs that the august stranger will honorably deign to enter the humble tea house of a thousand joys: property or the million dollars' worth and the suave and smiling proprietor, with many genuffections and much deferential drawing in of the breath, presents the august stranger with some dainty fan or other exquisitely artistic trifle as a "gift of love" when the honorable bill is paid. But the gentle Jap is finding, not bring blessings only in her train. The pot hat and the shoddy, ill-made suit are gradually supplanting the graceful and comfortable kimono, while the tinkling samisen must soon make way

The missionary author's explanation

ingenious:

"Etiquette in Japan is popularly conceived as consisting of rules of conduct rather than as the outward expression of the state of the heart. From time immemorial rules for the ordinary affairs of life have been formulated by superiors and have been taught the people. In all usual and conventional relations, therefore, the average farmer and peasant know how to express perfect courtesy. But in certain situations, as in foreign houses and the railroad car, where there are no precedents to follow, or rules to obey, all evidence of politeness takes its flight. The old rules do not fit the new conditions. The general collapse of etiquette in Japan, which native writers note and deplore, is due, therefore, not only to the withdrawal of feudal pressure, but also to the introduction of strange circumstances for which the people have no rules, and to the fact that the people have not been taught those underlying principles of high courtesy which are applicable on all occasions."

To the observant there must be matter for regret in this appearance of the endseat hog among the Oriental birds and butterflies, but we of the Occident may find some consolation in the knowledge that we have no monopoly in him.

### The America's Cup.

On Thursday what promises to be the greatest yachting contest ever witnessed will begin in the waters off Sandy Hook. The betting continues to show a superb confidence in the American champion, and we believe that confidence to be well placed. Something of it is due to the it is clearly the duty of the Fire Depart- fact that Capt. CHARLES BARR, a bold and skilful skipper, is to be at the wheel, it was so or not. Our recollection is that for what the man at the wheel can do has just been shown in Canada by ARTHUR HANAN, who sailed the Irondequoit to victory for the International Cup after she had lost the first two races under

Records talk, so let us look at this thing from its most discouraging point chief purpose of their existence as a part of view. On July 20 off Sandy Hook, of the municipal administration. That with southeast by south wind blowing 16 knots, and the course east by south, or four points off dead to windward, Shamrock III. beat Shamrock I. one minute and 22 seconds. The winner covered the course in 2 hours, 59 minutes and 2 seconds, the loser being 42 seconds over three hours. That is magnificent sailing on the part of both yachts and shows that weather conditions were most favorable. If the course had been dead way to do this it is rather difficult to to windward the time would have been a little slower How much it is impossible to tell, but it might easily have been

In one official trial race held off Newport on July 27 the American yachts sailed fifteen miles to leeward and return with a north-northwest wind of from 10 to 15 knots force. They had to fight a head tide on the windward leg. and going to leeward Capt. BARR at first had his spinnaker set on the wrong side and had to change it, thus losing considerable time for the Reliance. Nevertheless, she covered the course in 3 hours, 33 minutes and 43 seconds, beating Columbia 4 minutes, 28 seconds, and Constitution 5 minutes and 2 seconds.

That is one of the closest races the yachts sailed. Up to July 12 the three American vessels had finished in twelve races, one of which was a drift and may be left out of account. In the others Reliance's average speed was 10.14 seconds a mile better than Constitution's and 18.06 seconds a mile better than Columbia's. This is figured on a total of 292.5 miles' sailing, and it means that over a 30-mile course Reliance is 9 mintes and 1 second faster than Columbia. This superiority she has shown in fair weather and foul.

Now, Columbia in her first race with Shamrock I, in 1899 beat her over 10 minutes, but there was some luck in it. In the second Shamrock lost her topmast. In the third the conditions were perfect, a smooth sea and a good wind of twelve knots from north by east. The race was fifteen miles to leeward and return and Columbia covered it in 3 hours, 38 minutes and 25 seconds, beating her opponent by 6 minutes and 18 seconds elapsed time.

Compare that with the record race of the two Shamrocks on July 20 of this year. Is Shamrock I. so much better than she was? Suppose the wind had been sixteen knots in 1899 and the course four points off dead to windward, making fewer tacks in the windward work and not a dead run off the wind. The time would have been several minutes faster and Shamrock I. would not appear to have improved so much.

Meanwhile look out for the vacht which in nearly three hundred miles of sailing has consistently shown herself nine minutes better than Columbia in every thirty miles. The yacht that lifts the cup from her will have to be able to beat Shamrock I. more than 1 minute and 22 seconds over the course, even when she is sailing it inside of three hours.

The Lightest Infantry in the World Target practice in the French Army

is abolished. The War Minister has turned the target away back to the archers. Experience showed that the exhour at a time, although with a little pert shot at a bullseye could rarely hit a bull's head. Black marks upon a wall were tried and found, on account of ricochets and flying fragments, to be "little disagreeable," to borrow CAN-ROBERT'S famous phrase, and it became necessary to shoot with blank cartridges. As one might easily suppose, the result was unsatisfactory; the evidence was wanting. Then wooden soldiers were turned out, and they gave a good account of themselves under fire. But wooden chaps are hard to move and are always clumsy and costly. Lieut, WIDE-MAN, of the Sixty-eighth Regulars, now comes to the front, leading a host of wickerwork warriors, and the War Minister has taken them in line. They are the lightest infantry in the world.

The weight of a wickerwork soldier standing upright is a little over three One fiesh-and-blood soldier pounds. en route for the firing line can carry with ease four wickerwork heroes on his back. This is very important, because it enables each regiment to carry away four times its number in enemies.

Arrived on the battlefield, the "heroes" are carefully placed in position, some mounted on their war horses, some serving imaginary artillery, some prone and some kneeling, with a place for every man and every man in his place." The General in command of the intrepid

traveller can properly be required to of the change in the national manners is willowwork men rides along their line of battle, sees that Capt. WILLOUGHBY is in the ranks, salutes, and flies like a traitor to the enemy. Then the battle begins. The snarling of the rifles becomes deafening. Many of the "heroes" are toppled over and many of them, true to their colors, stand firm. When the bugle calls for a suspension of hostilities, the losses of the enemy are counted and compared with the waste of cartridges. To reduce that waste, if possible, the battle is renewed the next day, when a terrible disaster is usually turned into a

glorious victory. What a pity it is that so many old battles gave little or no chance for repetition! All the same, this new system of firing in the French Army must afford fun for the soldiers, and, as it progresses, it cannot fail to make them good shots. Long live the wickerwork warriors!

Does the President "point with pride" to the failure of his Government to arrest BEAVERS, and hold him for trial on the indictment found against him by a Grand Jury nearly one month ago, as a type of the swift and certain judicial punishment he commended to Governor DURBIN by way of antidote for the summary jurisdiction exercised by Judge Lynch?

Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS of Columbia University in a very sensible article in Harper's Monthly on the use of foreign words in English, makes some queer slips which professors and linguistic authorities should not make if they wish to speak with the voice of authority and not merely as magazine scribes. He speaks of "opera," the generic name of the lyric drama, as Latin, which, indeed, it originally was. But as the name of a musical play it was first used by the Italians of the end of the sixteenth century, and it was at that time a naturalized Italian word. The rest of the world got it from them. Prof. MATTHEWS describes 'appendix," "index" and "vortex" as Greek, which they are not. They are good Latin words, and may be found in any Latin lexicon by any professor who will take the trouble to look for them. No doubt it was a slip; but it was of the kind which improvers of manners, morals or speech should not make.

Who is the most senseless and fit man to be constable in the Fairfield district of Henrico county, Va.? There are six candidates, good men all. To avoid the bother of a primary the choice will be left to the legs and wind of the candidates. There will be a foot race over a measured course of half a mile. The winner will be constable. Combined with competitive examinations in boxing, this might be an excellent way of getting competent constables.

A Rapid Transit Station at 104th Street Urged TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIE ago I employed an expert engineer, Prof. Burr of Columbia College, to investigate the underground rapid transit system between Ninety-sixth and 111th streets and report on the advisability of having a station at 104th street and Central Park West.
Prof. Burr made such a report, and that report was submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission and to the Mayor. I also appeared personally before the commission and urged the placing of a station at 104th street and Central Park West, and used for my argument the danger of an accident occurring in the tunnel between Ninety-sixth and litth streets and Lenox avenue. In the event of an accident in that section of the underground rapid transit tunnel there would be a great calamity because of the fact that there is no way to get out except at Ninety-sixth or 111th streets. Therefore I renew my argument that a station should be located at 104th street and Central Park West. There being a shaft at that point a station could be located there with very little cost to the city.

An accident has just occurred in Parts which is enough to convince the Mayor and Rapid Transit Commission, and with Prof. Burr's report and my argument before the commission, it ought to con vince them that there should be a station located for if there should be such a calamity in that section as they have had in Paris, it would be a stain upon the Mayor of the City of New York and the Rapid Transit Commission not to have allowed the stato be built. JUDSON LAWSON.

The Public School as It is Forever TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUK-Sir: This country

and its schools have been good enough for me and my ancestors for over one hundred years. We er found anything to condemn in either, fo we have always recognized that religious training of any kind is entirely out of place in any institu tion devoted to the instruction of the young which is supported by general taxation. The school sessions are very short, hardly five hours a day for but five days in the week nine

months in the year. There is much remaining time for religious instruction according to the be-liefs of the children's parents, but the great moral training ground is the home. There a child should religious education; and this supplemented by the urch and Sunday school ought certainly to meet all sane requirements. Let Mr. Webber take a walk up the Bowery

Third avenue, or any big thoroughfare, read the names over the saloon doors, and 1 il wager that he will not find many graduates of the American public schools engaged in that kind of traffic I have many Catholics among my personal friends. and many of them are sincere admirers of that the public school, without bias, prejudice of

of our political freedom. Let it remain free for all comers, without reference to previous condition, political, social or religious. OLD FASHIONED AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE Evidently THE Sun overlooked the following passages in the letter of that purist, Mr. George Howard, who in vester 'The 'Vigilants' would have stared at a man who used it ("hanged") as a fool or a tenderfoot. "it is in my opinion as far from the people as they are from believing that favorite army surgeons are real soldiers."

In the first sentence the fool or the tenderfoot is the fellow that stares. But Mr. Howard did not mean that. He intended to say that the Vigilants would have stared at the man who said "hanged" as they might stare at a fool or a tenderfoot. But he

In the last sentence the phrase, "as far from the people as they are from believing" compares a noun with a participle, and that is unbecoming, to say the least of it. He meant to say "as far from the people as they are from the belief.'
Howard be hanged! NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I had often heard the expression "His Knibbs," but never met him, in the flesh, until to-day. Mr. I. Knibbs is not a medical expert on military matters; but he is getting on about as well as could be expected without this modern accomplishment.

His Knibbs Found at Last

Condensed Guide to Political Opinion. From Town Topics. Public opinion is crystallizing upon the fact that

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat The Democrats could take up Miles with as little risk as they could nominate Parker, Gorman or

The Republican managers might go farther and do a great deal worse than to nominate Elihu Root for the head of the State ticket From the Louisville Courier Journal

Mr. Roosevelt is too fond of working other people to be a consistent friend of organized labor Cruel, Cruel Words

From the Kansas Cuy Journa Perhaps is would be better to let the Eastern college boys harvest the garden peas a few seasons before tackling another wheat crop.

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON. Its Condition as Presented by a Bud

Now in This Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My ountryman, Mr. Charles de Livera of Ceylon, gives me an opportunity, in his letter in THE SUN of July 29, to emphasize the statements I made regarding my country and my countrymen in the course of an interview with one of your representatives some time ago. I am not, as he says, a member of a Chris

tian family, although some of my brothers and sisters have been Christians for a short time. Yes, I brought several letters of in-troduction from the American Consul and others to prominent men in this country. but I am not aware of the letter from "his parish priest," to which he refers specifically. Mr. de Livera says that "the ruins at Anuradhapura no more than merely suggest the past greatness of a degenerated nation," but he does not deny their greatness nor the high civilization to which they bear witness. Allow me to tell you that the ruins in question most eloquently attest the past greatness of our ancestors. A European writer has said that he examined those ruins of "temples, palaces, baths, &c., with intense interest," and that as he looked on

Those temples, monuments and piles stupendous Of which the very ruins are tremendous

he felt that the half had not been told him "The exquisitely proportioned monoliths," be says further, "are here intact, and if they were hewn and the capitals sculptured, as seems certain, nearly twenty-two centuries ago, then certainly the ancient founders of Anuradhapura had the principles of true art and the sense of true beauty developed in a remarkable degree."

Let me add that these ruins are of interest not only to the archaeologist and artist but also to every thoughtful man and woman Seeing these wonderful ruins one cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that the past moulded the present and the present is moulding the future.

Mr. de Livera says that "the civilization of our ancestors was entirely due to the favorable conditions under which the island was placed." This is an erroneous statement. If you only see the grand works of irrigation and the extensive tanks that were constructed to irrigate some parts of the island which were ot arable for want of a sufficient supply of water, you will readily form the conclusion hat much pains and care had been taken to develop the country. America is rich in nat-ural resources beyond the wildest fancies, but is your civilization entirely due to those natural resources?

I beg to make the assertion that the high degree of spiritual culture attained by our ancestors, of which there is not the leas doubt, was due to the teachings of Buddha It is hard to convince the Christian bigots of this fact, because they look at Buddhism antagonistically from without, instead of going within and seeing things with an unbiassed mind.

It is needless to say that the beautiful eachings of Buddha have made a favorable appression on the enlightened people of Europe and America. The new theory put forth by Profs. Crooks, Lodge and Curie, based upon their studies of the Rontgen ray and the phenomena shown by the recently

and the phenomena shown by the recently discovered radium, is wholly in keeping with the ancient teachings of the unity of all things. There is not the least do but that the old truths presented to the world by the Oriental teachers will sooner or later prevail in the West.

Mr. de Livera says that "the missionary schools in Ceylon are far more numerous than the Government schools." It is so. But he must not lose sight of the fact that there are Buddhist schools as well, side by side. The large number of the young men and women that come out of these missionary schools are Christians not by choice but by force of circumstances.

The great majority of the Christians in Ceylon are descendants of the people who were called "Government Christians." During the time of the Portuguese and Dutch, a pro-

were called "Government Christians." During the time of the Portuguese and Dutch, a profession of Christianity was required before giving employment. Hence a large number pretended to be Christians for the sake of pecuniary benefit. The children of these "Government Christians" who came under the influence of the missionaries very naturally became Christians.

I can safely say that a large number of the enlightened Cingalese who call themselves Christians are Christians by name alone, as is the case in Europe and America. It is needless to say that the absence of men, especially the more intellectual and civilized, from the churches in America is quite conspicuous.

Mr. de Livera says that "Ceylon is one of the greatest homicidal countries in the world. His knowledge of Ceylon and the other countries is but little, otherwise he would not dare to make such a statement. Actually, the number of murders committed in the whole island of Ceylon in seven months would not could the number of murders committed in island of Ceylon in seven months would not equal the number of murders committed in New York city in seven days. The statistics are within the reach of all, and no argument

of mine is necessary.

There are nearly 280,000 Christians in Ceylon to-day, out of a population of nearly 3,000,000 people, and of these Christians about on to-day, out of a population of nearly 3,000,000 people, and of these Christians about 230,000 are Roman Catholics, the great majority of them in gloomy depths of ignorant superstition, not to speak of the Protestants. I will explain to you clearly why these ignorant christians commit crime more readily than ignorant Buddhists. These ignorant people are taught by the Christian missionaries that "God's mercy is boundless and unfathomable: that it is impossible to conceive of a human sin so damnable that the price paid in advance for the redemption of the sinner would not wipe it out if a thousand-fold worse." Furthermore, that it is never too late to repent. Though the offender wait until the last minute of the last hour of the last day of his mortal life before his blanched lips utter the confession of faith, he may go to Paradise: the dying thief did so, and so may all others as vile. These are the assumptions of the Church, and of the clergy, assumptions banged on the heads of the enlightened people.

On the other hand, the Ruddhigt is touch.

simpletons being an earlightened people.

On the other hand, the Buddhist is taught to believe "that every thought, word or deed has its consequences, which will appear sconer or later in the present or in the future state." Jesus taught the same thing: "With hat measure you mete it shall be measured

you again."
The "glad tidings" my learned country-an refers to in his letter are the dangerous ogma of vicarious atonement, and it is this aching that is going to civilize the Veddahs Ceylon, and outside of it there can be no ould advise my countryman and others

I would advise my countryman and others of his stamp to meditate serionaly on the word "evolution" It would help them to understand their surroundings

Sanskrit, as every educated Cingalese knows, was the language of our ancestors. It ceased to be a vernacular about 500 years B. C. The present Cingalese language is founded on Sanskrit, with an infusion of Pall. There are a large number of laymen who are well versed in these languages.

Gogerly, Hardy and Copleston are no more authorities on Buddhism than Mr. de Livera is an authority on Sanskrit. If they knew Buddhism well they would never have spont their time and energy and the money of the good people of Europe in attempting to convert the Buddhist to Christianity.

Mr. K. Graves, the author of "The World's to convert the Buddhist to Christianity.

Mr. K. Graves, the author of "The World's Sixteen Crucified Saviours," says: "There is no escaping the conclusion that Christianity is a borrowed system—an outgrowth and remodelling of Buddhism, with a change of name only. A thousand facts of history prove and proclaim it, and the verdict of posterity will be unanimous in affirming it."

It is a settled historical fact that Buddhism is much the older system.

osterity with be unanneau and the property of the same the older system. I have been a close student of Buddhism and Christianity for several years, and I can sincerely say that a true Buddhist has nothing to learn from the Christian missionaries, so far as religious progress and spiritual culture are concerned. But Christians can become more enlightened by studying Buddhism with an unprejudiced mind. Let me tell them that prejudice and unreason are the blurred glasses that distort their visions. I beg of them to replace these blurred glasses with the clear crystals of reason, if they would gain knowledge and see things as they actually are.

gain knowledge and see things as they actually are.
In ancient times the religious, social and political institutions of Ceylon were in their primitive purity, and as a result of these great institutions the Cingalese were in a prosperous condition, in the enjoyment of the blessings of unity and freedom. As time rolled by Ceylon commenced to deteriorate. Time, I need not say, is the great destroyer of everything, and the country became a prey to one foreign Power after another and the people went lower and lower. The glory of Buddhism and the purity of our social and political institutions were at this period almost eclipsed by the thick cloud of decreptitude.
When the English appeared on the scene the Cingalese were in a lethargic state. The people had almost forgotten their glorious not and had partially lost faith in Buddhism. Naturally, many social evils had crept in. Naturally, many social evils had crept in.

Mr. de Livera should study a little more
the religion and history of his own country.

It will be of great benefit to him. He is trying
to judge Buddhism by taking what is outside
the pale of it. The evils he refers to are not
from religion but in spite of it, as in every
other country.

other country.

The English, I must say, have conferred for which we are thankmany blessings on us, for which we are thankful to them. In the first place, they helped us to open our eyes and realize the fact that we had fallen asleep. They introduced improved methods of education and developed the country in many respects, and at the same

time they opened many channels through which the wealth of Ceylon has been contime they opened many channels through which the wealth of Ceylon has been continually pouring into the pockets of England; but we cannot blame them for it.

What the Cingalese have to do now is to learn how to stand on their own feet. We must revive our old religion and we must improve and remodel our social institutions, instead of aping the Christian missionaries.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.

The Military Services of Gen. Miles Questioned TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You speak of Gen. Miles as a foremost American sol our correspondents write in such lavish praise of him that one becomes interested to know just what he has done. Did he ever command any coniderable body of men previous to the Spanish war? Did he ever rise above a regimental rank during the civil war? Was not his reputation as an Indian lighter gained in command of small bodies, not exeeding three or four companies at a time? Was his success any more remarkable, in Indian war are, than that of his predecessor, Gen. Crook? NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

It is not our special function nor is it our choice to celebrate the achievements of Gen Miles, whose conduct since the close of the war with Spain we have had unfortunate and frequent occasion to criticise with great severity; but of his military record i Army of the Potomac during the civil war there can be justly only high praise. It is not necessary that we should go over it now, or it is a distinguished part of every complete history of that war. "Tell Miles he is worth his weight in gold" was the message sent to him by Gen. Hancock, in whose corps ne was, when, after having distinguished himself particularly, he was dangerously wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, while still Colonel of a New York regiment of Volunteers. When the Army of the Potonac was reorganized after Gen. Grant's assumption of the command in Virginia, Miles commanded the First Brigade in the First, or Barlow's, Division of the Second Corps and was made a Brigadier-General Gen. Hancock, in his report of the battle of the Wilderness, speaks particularly of him as having "displayed his usual skill and cour-Afterward Gen. Miles succeeded to the age." ommand of the division and distinguished

himself at the battle of Ream's Station It does not involve any comparison te tween the services of Gen. Crook and Gen Miles in Indian warfare to recognize the fact that Gen. Miles practically brought that warfare to an end in a masterly fashion.

# Things for Mr. Roosevelt to Consider.

From the New York Times.

And all this for what? Practically to support without manual labor a band of demarogues who call themselves labor leaders They have been encouraged by political demagogues of a higher class until they have waxed exceedingly bold and come ou into the open with their demands. That is all that is necessary to call the public atten tion to the dangerous and criminal character of so many of the labor organizations, and to the dangerous and criminal spirit which, we are sorry to have to say, is coming to characterize labor organizations. When the public once fairly understands the danger with which it is threatened by the leaders of standing mobs, it will find means of main taining order in spite of them, and of crushing hem if they resist.

The Confession of a Man Who Can't Spell

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: While I hope that I am always open to conviction, I admit that i would take a great deal to persuade me that the ability to spell the English language correctly is not a distinct gift.

If that be admitted, why is it fair to discriminate against a person lacking in that gift any more than n any other? I may not be able to play upon any nusical instrument, to paint, or draw, nor may excel in mathematics; but I am not therefore subject for ridicule. Nor does it bar me from using the gifts I do possess.

Now, I simply cannot spell. Whether it is due o faulty visualization, or to a distinct lack of some brain quality, I am unable to say. But the fact re mains. A dictionary is of little use, for I should he compelled to look up thirty words out of any given forty; and fifteen minutes afterward I hould look them up all over again. A word simply

nakes no impression on my mind. I have gone in all humility-although past th school age-to a tutor and taken dictation for a given time each day. At the end of a year he frankly gave me up. I varied. Some days I mis-spelled more than half, some days more than threequarters and some days only a quarter. My friends contain thirty words wrongly spelled, sometim seven or eight. I can detect no errors. I think If I am absorbed in my subject there are fewer mistakes. My brain may have automatically photo graphed some words and will reproduce them if not But if I am at all conscious of my spell

ing-it is all off. Now, I happen to have given a great deal of time and attention to a certain subject. Not long since was requested to write an article on this subject or a leading magazine. As I have at long intervals contributed similar papers to various magazines, I was certainly not a novice. I wrote my article and was distinctly amazed to receive it back almost immediately with a formal printed slip. I was naturally appoyed, and not wishing to lose both time and labor I sent it to two other similar magazines, only to have it promptly returned. I and never had a MS. returned before

When I was sufficiently curious to investigate, the editor of the magazine to whom it was first sent was had discovered so many misspelled words in the first few pages that he had supposed it to be the work of thoroughly ignorant person and had returned without showing it to his chief. The editors of An understanding baving been arrived at, the article was sent back to the original destination and ac cepted and handsomely paid for. Now, I wish to protest that I, who happen to be

unable to spell, am not nearly so ignorant, fundamentally, as the "readers" supposed. Being able o spell themselves, they had no other standard by which to judge ignorance and knowledge. NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

# Good Looks a Religious Duty

Do we realize the importance of our being good-ooking? We may have very poor features or a bad complexion, and not be responsible for it. But expression is of our choice. For our spirit we are always responsible. He who keeps near to God rustfully reflects the light of God, whom he love looking. Charles Kingsley says: "The outward the sacrament of the soul's inward beauty We can always be good-looking in that way

SONGS OF THE DITCH.

The Slow-Transit Trench.

Oh, a long, long ditch, and a deep, deep ditch, And a ditch that's gloomy and wide It runs through the length of the city's streets. Down to the east the eye it meets, to the west the sight repeats.

It burrows its fearsome way; It pierces the heart of the Tenderloin through, You never can tell what it's going to do: As it tunnels from day to day

In City Hall Park, and in Fim street, too

It looks on Broadway with a ghoulish glee, And grins: "You'll soon be my own.
"I've ripped up the rest of your patient town, I've blocked your trade and pulled houses down Till I dig through New York's backbone.

And a hundred years may perish and fade

And a hundred more, maybe-

But still that ditch will want its way. When 'twill be finished there's none can say And no one its end can see.

Old Broadway They've torn the town by north and south They've ripped the streets up night and day, And now the edict has gone forth To dig a ditch in old Broadway.

Why don't the Banid Transit Com-Brace up and to contractors say, Hands off! We'll guard the people from A dirty ditch in old Broadway!

Go. drive a tunnel if you must, Bus save the thoroughfare, we pray From rupture, turmoil, dirt and dust. Don't dig a ditch in old Broadway

UNCLE SAM DOESN'T PROVIDE. Please Take Your Own Sandwiches

and Chasers to the Yacht Races. The officers of the three revenue cutters which are to carry invited guests to view the yacht races were very much perturbed yesterday at the reports coming from Washington to the effect that food and drinks are to be supplied in unlimited quantities to the guests on the race days. It has been intimated that from some source or other Uncle Sam would foot the food and drink bills. The revenue officers, however, from long acquaintance with Uncle Sam, have learned that on the contrary he is a close-fisted gentleman and that such outings usually end to their

own financial distress. An officer of one of the revenue cutters said vesterday that the cost of every bit of food or drink consumed by an officer or by any of his guests on board his craft comes directly out of the pockets of the officers of that vessel. The sailors are fed by Uncle Sam, but the officers have to maintain their own mess and in many cases this entails a large expense since. like the rest of mankind, they sometimes fail in love, get married and are compelled to maintain establishments ashore. This

officer added: "We want to make everybody feel a home and arrange things so that they'll all have a good time at the yacht races, but, inasmuch as we'll carry out several hundred people, we think they ought to know that Uncle Sam doesn't set up grub and drinks. We'd like to do it, but we can't afford to, and we earnestly advise every one to bring a sandwich in one pocket and a flat bottle of cold tea, or something like that, in the other. Sandy Hook air is great for the appetite."

GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The Shipping Combine Has Largest Company Tonnage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 .- Statistics of the German merchant marine received by the State Department up to January last show a total of 3,958 vessels of 3,080,548 tons gross register and 2,003,033 tons net register, an increase of 76 vessels, or 254,148 tons gross and 151,388 tons net register, as compared with the preceding year.

The classes of shipping are 2,236 sailing vessels, 260 sea lighters and 1,468 steam

The International Mercantile Marine Company (United States), through the consolidation of six different steamship lines. has the largest company tonnage in the world, 1,035,000 registered tons, the Hamburg-American Line coming second, with 651,000 registered tons, followed by the North German Lloyd, with 583,000 registered tons, and the British-India Steam Varieties Company with 440 000 registered tons, and the British-India Steam Navigation Company, with 449,000 registered tons.

In the matter of speed the German vessels—the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd—hold the world's record, with an average speed of more than 23 knots an hour.

TEST OF NEW GERMAN BRAKE. The Steiner Invention to Be Tried on Regular Trains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 .- The United States Consul at Leipzig in a letter to the State Department says: "A meeting of the commission com-

posed of representatives of the Imperial, Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Baden State railroads was held at Karlsruhe or July 9 in order to test a new brake, which is known as the Steiner distance brake "This new invention may be said to be an improvement upon the air brakes now

in use. It is so connected with the appraises of a train that when the for wheels of a locomotive pass over a dank or halt signal placed upon the tracks or halt signal placed upon the it will automatically put on the at the same time opening the whistle valve "The apparatus worked satisfactorily

even at the great speed of 83.75 miles an hour, but because of the extraordinary strain to which it was subjected an important part thereof was broken.

"The commission has recomme ended that

an extended trial be given to the Steiner brakes upon the regular train service." ONE NAVAL GRADUATION,

Not Two Examinations, as New-Depart ment of Athletics. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy was made public to-day. It is dated July 22. The board recommends the creation of a department of physical training, placing this matter under the supervision of an expert. The board recommends that

candidates be nominated one year in advance of the entrance examination. The board recommends also that, in addition to the present method of examination at the academy candidates be admitted upon certificates from certain schools The board recommends that graduation at the end of the four years' course at be final. This means that the

graduate would not, as now, return at the end of two years for the further examination which at present constituted final examination. PROFESSORS DISAGREE.

As Result McGee Gives Up His Place at Smithsonian Institution. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-Prof. W J McGee, ethnologist in charge of the Bureau

of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, has resigned. He has made no explanation of his action, but it is believed that his resignation was caused by differences of opinion with Prof. W. H. Holmes, who was made chief of the bureau several months ago.
Prof. McGee and Prof. Holmes could not agree, it is said, as to the proper division of authority in the bureau. Prof. McGee is eth-

nologist of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and as such will be busy for the next year.

From the Carrollton Free Press.
Tuesday morning, while burrowing through a carload of exchanges, Ed W. Coleman, manage of the Bell Telephone Company here, came into our sanctum. Both of our chairs were in use at the time of his arrival, but we winked at local man, and he immediately remembered that he had neglected to get the real estate transfers and at once "hiked" for the Recorder's office. We were then at liberty to ask Mr. Coleman to "sit down." We did. He did. Mr. Coleman is a printer by trade, and naturally became reminiscent during his visit worked on every paper now published in Carroll-ton, and in his conversation oft referred to the

time when the whopperjaw fell into the tumblingpot and the gingcumerack jumped the bed of the rollerinktum. He told us that there should be nothing in a paper that could not be read aloud in the circle where characters are made and where sweetness and delicacy and purity rule absolute. Up to this time we appreciated every word that he had spoken and

we appreciated every word that he had speak thought that he was going to "thaw" for a year in advance; but within the next fifteen minutes he had changed the subject entirely and had convinced us "beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt" that in order to successfully run a newspaper it was necessary to place a telephone in our office. Mr. Coleman carries his head high on the tele-

Mr. Coleman carries his head high on the telephone boulevard and never shies at independent
companies or cuss words. He is a good newspaper
man and a good telephone man. When he walks
down the street everybody owing telephone rents
grins and hurries on and Helfrich's sign of the "big
watch" wig-wags in the jorousness of his presence.
To have him near cures dy spepsia, removes warts,
abrogates that tired feeling and charges the heyday in the blood with rehivenation and renasday in the blood with rejuvenation and renas-

He's a good fellow, but if you don't want a telehone never enter into conversation with him, for he is sure to make you think that you need one.